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SMALL ISLANDS

Big Issues

United Nations Global Conference
on the Sustainable Development of
Small Island Developing States

Printed on recycled paper

Small Islands Big Issues

Schedule of Events

Monday, 18 April	**Registration begins for press, delegates and NGOs** (Sir Garfield Sobers Sports Complex)
Wednesday, 20 April	**Launch of NGO Islands Forum '94 and Village of Hope** (Barbados Community College)
Thursday, 21 April (9 a.m.)	**Opening of Eminent Persons Group** (Dover Convention Centre; meeting to continue through 22 April at various locations)
Saturday, 23 April (10 a.m.)	**Journalists' Encounter** (Sherbourne Centre)
Sunday, 24 April	**Pre-Conference Consultations** (Sherbourne Centre)
Monday, 25 April (a.m.)	**National Welcoming Ceremony** (Sir Garfield Sobers Sports Complex)
Monday, 25 April (p.m.)	**Official Opening of the Conference** (Sherbourne Centre)
Monday, 25 April (p.m.)	**Presentation of the Report of the Eminent Persons Group to the Conference** (Sherbourne Centre)
Tuesday, 26 April	**Start of the General Debate** — speeches by government delegates, senior UN officials and NGOs (to continue through Wednesday, 4 May, Sherbourne Centre)
Tuesday, 26 April	**Start of Main Committee Consideration** — negotiations on unresolved elements of the Programme of Action and Barbados Declaration (to continue through Wednesday, 4 May, Sherbourne Centre)
Wednesday, 27 April (6 p.m.)	**Launch of SusTech '94, Exhibit of Sustainable Technologies** (Grantley Adams International Airport)
Thursday, 5 May and Friday, 6 May	**High-Level Segment** (Sherbourne Centre)
Friday, 6 May (p.m.)	**Close of the Conference** (Sherbourne Centre)

UNITED NATIONS EARTH SUMMIT

Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of
Small Island Developing States
Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994

Small Islands and Tourism: Finding a Balance

The physical resources for tourism are generally viewed as fixed assets: fine beaches, moderate climate, tropical forests, coral reefs and colourful fish species. Small island States have been blessed with these features, which lure millions of tourists each year to their shores.

These resources, however, are neither immutable nor inexhaustible. Every hotel built on the waterfront generates not only income and employment but also pollution—and can deny local residents access to their most beautiful beaches. Every mangrove swamp developed into a marina or resort destroys the thousands of distinctive fish, bird and plant species that make up the local ecosystem. Tourist dollars contribute enormously to island economies, but efforts to attract them can divert resources from more traditional activities—such as fishing, farming and indigenous crafts—that have bound island cultures together for centuries.

In short, tourism development is a precarious balancing act. Subject to the vagaries of the weather, vulnerable to pollution from urban wastes and sensitive to overuse, resources for tourism—which for some small island States constitute their only product of interest to the international marketplace—must be tended with an eye toward long-term sustainability. In devising national strategies for promoting tourism, Governments are beginning to acknowledge the importance of the key concept behind the Earth Summit in Rio, as explained by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland when she chaired the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development: "Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Crucial Incomes

Tourism plays a crucial role in the economies of most small island States. In the Caribbean, it is the topmost earner of foreign exchange, bringing in an estimated $10 billion in revenues in 1993. In the South Pacific, tourism counts for a quarter of total export earnings. Small island States such as Mauritius, Fiji, Seychelles and the Dominican Republic have placed tourism as a top priority on their development agendas. Tourist revenues have grown especially important in light of plunging international commodity prices and falling fish catches, traditional mainstays of island economies.

Though the 41 members of the Alliance of Small Island States form a diverse group—from the remote and sparsely populated Solomon Islands to densely populated Jamaica—all of these countries share an extreme vulnerability to the dramatic changes in climate that are expected to result from global warming. Small island States generate little of the greenhouse gases that are thought to contribute to climate change, but they stand to be seriously affected by the impact of those changes: rising sea levels are a threat to coastlines and drinking-water supplies, and increases in the velocity and frequency of storms

would create widespread damage, disrupt agriculture and make life generally more uncertain. These changes strike at the heart of island economies, and greatly diminish the islands' desirability as tourist destinations.

Small island States also share a role as critical repositories of the planet's biodiversity. Thousands of species of fish, animal and plant life are unique to these marine-based environments. As breeding centres for migratory birds, spawning grounds for fish, and home to fruit and vegetable varieties unseen elsewhere, they contribute significantly to the overall ecological diversity and health of the planet.

These biological resources, now at risk, are the same assets that attract tourists: over a quarter of a billion dollars a year flows into Caribbean economies from the scuba diving industry alone, for example, which relies on the profusion of coral reefs and the richness of marine life. Their biological abundance is a key part of what makes the islands an alluring destination where visitors can experience relatively pristine natural beauty and "exotic" cultures.

Negative Effects

The negative side of mass tourism is beginning to surface, however, as many islands start to experience the environmental and economic effects of large-scale tourist development. Over the past five years, as island States have become more popular among travellers, pollution, congestion, stress on natural resources and disruption of local cultures have accelerated, making islands less appealing as destinations and ushering in a boom-bust cycle in major tourist locations. Several Caribbean hotels that were sited to attract tourists to coral reefs were forced to close after effluents from improper sewage treatment killed off the marine life of the reefs.

Poor waste treatment and disposal can contaminate drinking water for both locals and tourists; overcrowding can lessen the tranquillity and simplicity of life that attract many travellers; disruption of island cultures can lead to animosity between the local population and tourists. In a report on tourism and development, the World Bank concluded: "Without careful attention to the balance between the volume and type of tourist activity, and the sensitivities and carrying capacities of the resources being developed, tourism projects can be not only environmentally harmful but also economically self-defeating."

Foreign Benefits

The economic benefits of tourism to small islands have not always been as substantial as might appear in grand development plans. Though tourism demands heavy investment in infrastructure, usually funded by island taxpayers, often much of the income generated by foreign visitors does not contribute to the local economy; instead it flows to the foreign air carriers, hotel owners and suppliers of imported food and drink that are an essential part of the mass tourism industry.

Worldwide, just 45 per cent of the funds generated by tourism in developing countries remains in those countries, according to World Bank estimates. The Organization of American States estimates that, in Caribbean countries, 30 to 50 per cent of the revenues from tourism "leak" back to developed countries—a leakage partly caused by the compound-like resorts, insulated from local economies, that are typical of many Caribbean tourist locales. In South Pacific countries such as Fiji, where a tourist infrastructure was inherited from the colonial era, the leakage can be as high as 70 per cent. As large-scale developments have proliferated, per capita consumption of resources by tourists has risen to up to four times that of local residents—a discrepancy that can become politically untenable unless the bulk of economic benefits filters back through the local economy. Countries with low revenue retention may in effect be subsidizing tourists and tour operators at the expense of their environment, social cohesion and indigenous traditions.

Basic Principles

At the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Governments will consider how they can promote new forms of tourism that are in greater harmony with the environment, that contribute substantially to

the local economy and that help to stimulate, and not disrupt, local cultures. Given the important economic role of tourism, the stakes are high.

The basic principles of sustainable tourism are drawn from the overall merging of environmental and economic goals:

- Plan tourism development in harmony with the environment's ability to regenerate and sustain economic activities in the long run;
- Utilize local resources and labour;
- Protect the diverse range of biological species and natural resources; and
- Recognize the contribution that local communities and customs make to the tourism experience.

Changes along these lines demand an integrated approach by officials responsible for economic planning, education, sanitation, culture, energy and recreation. Attention must also be paid to the demands of travellers themselves, ranging from those seeking little more than a spot of beach and sun, regardless of locale, to more adventurous sorts interested in exploring the unknown and experiencing local cultures.

Sustainable tourism for those who demand large-scale enclave-like settings would necessitate regulations to encourage the use of recycled materials, renewable sources of energy, and state-of-the-art waste treatment so as to minimize environmental destruction. In addition, such simple initiatives as a commitment from a hotel developer to buy local farmers' crops—rather than imports—could help small farmers obtain favourable loan rates from a local bank. In a move to encourage such overall planning, the operators of large hotels (500 beds or more) have established the International Hotels Environment Initiative to reduce the ecological impact of their establishments.

Reversing Course

In the long run, however, large-scale tourist developments may find themselves out of favour, as travellers' habits and government policies slowly adapt to a more environmentally conscious world. After years of promoting itself as a low-cost haven for budget-conscious travellers—and finding its beaches inundated with charter tourists—Malta, for example, has begun reversing course. New planning regulations limit tourist developments on the island in an effort to better integrate tourism with the local economy—a portent, perhaps, of things to come in many small island States. Another approach, taken by Western Samoa, is to control the scope of the tourist trade by limiting the number of hotels and requiring every incoming visitor to have a reservation for accommodation before entering the country—a means of restricting the potentially disruptive impact of foreign visitors on the local culture.

While these approaches are intended to manage the inflow of tourists, the greatest potential for long-term sustainable development of tourism is in riding the wave of "nature tourism". This is by far the fastest-growing sector of the tourist industry, expanding 5 to 10 per cent a year, as opposed to an average 3 per cent annual growth for the tourist industry as a whole. Island States are ideal destinations for this "ecotourism", which lends an economic incentive to preserving the environment.

Ecotourism Growing

In small island States worldwide, efforts are being made to take advantage of the growth in nature tourism, and to combat the downside of mass tourism development. Over the last five years, Jamaica has seen a blossoming of small-scale enterprises aimed at providing cottages or tents to travellers interested in experiencing the interior of the island as well as its renowned beaches. These sites, run by residents in relatively rustic settings, feature native foods and local music and artisans not generally found at the large hotels.

The transition from large- to small-scale tourist facilities, however, often runs counter to government policies intended to assist traditional hotel-based developments. Innovative, locally run facilities are generally excluded from the normal tariff reductions or tax advantages given to foreign hotel chains because they do not fit into government-defined development schemes in

designated tourist zones. In order to promote a sustainable tourism industry with long-term prospects, such inducements must be offered, by Governments and international aid programmes, to small-scale developers creating tourist sites more integrated into the local social and economic fabric.

Some islands, like Dominica, a relative newcomer to the tourist trade, are finding that tours through the rain forest are a primary tourist draw. Thus, the Government is motivated to preserve its rain forests and their rich biodiversity for economic as well as ecological reasons.

An Innovative Approach

Seychelles, often considered a model of sustainable tourism development, is taking a comprehensive approach designed to ensure that it retains its reputation as an unspoiled "garden of Eden". To accommodate a tripling of the population during the eight-month tourist season, it has instituted a system of small hotel clusters. No tourist facility may be built higher than the surrounding palm trees. Buses take tourists to hotels located in beach enclaves on the main island. From there, trips are available to the outer islands—many of which are wildlife reserves where no real estate development is permitted. A sophisticated system of sewage treatment ensures that no raw wastes are discharged into the sea. Faced with a global ban on the commercial trade in sea turtles, local artisans who once worked on turtle shells have been retrained to work on coconut shells and wood. Overall, the strategy has been markedly successful in preserving the environment and in retaining inside the country a high degree of the profits from tourism. Earnings from tourism have more than doubled over the past decade.

User Fees

Tourism will provide little support to environmental preservation and sustainable development unless some significant portion of the economic benefits from the main natural attractions are channeled back into preserving the site itself and the surrounding community. Many islands must face the question of resource allocation head-on: whether to convert a mangrove swamp into a marina for pleasure-boat users, for example, or to preserve the area for its diverse abundance of wildlife and plant species and its contribution to the local fishing industry. One solution gaining acceptance as a way to spur greater support for protecting natural resources is a system of user fees that more accurately reflect the cost of maintaining natural attractions of interest to tourists and to the local community.

User fees can be applied both as a means of limiting access to sensitive ecological areas and as a means of raising the finances necessary to preserve the coral reefs, mangrove swamps, rain forests, beaches and exotic plant and animal life that are often features of small island States. According to a study by the World Resources Institute, many tourists are willing to pay higher fees if they know the money will help preserve the special area they have travelled a long distance to enjoy.

Such funds can be used to help establish national parks and wildlife refuges—not as mere "luxuries" but as essential parts of an economic management plan that, by involving the local community, can benefit residents, tourists and the environment alike. In Solomon Islands, for example, the World Wildlife Fund is assisting community residents to develop their own management plans for coastal resources that include local and tourist uses. In Western Samoa, village councils and private donors now work to set aside reserves that are protected from development.

These are important steps. When Governments meet in April at the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, they will seek long-term strategies for the survival of the natural resources of small islands. Meeting the needs of local communities and tourists and weighing economic and environmental realities is, like the ecosystems nature has created, a delicate balancing act. But it is one that will help ensure that tourism contributes positively to small island States for many years to come.

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Small Islands Big Issues

Issues in Brief

Small Islands and Fishing: Caught in a Global Squeeze

The statistics are alarming. Of the 17 major fishing grounds worldwide, 13 are depleted or in serious decline. Almost every commercial fish species in every ocean and sea has been classified as "depleted", "fully exploited" or "overexploited" by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Global catches have stagnated since 1989.

Today, small islands are caught in the same squeeze facing the global fishing industry: too many boats chasing too few fish. Many small islands have suffered declining fish catches over the past decade, especially of fish that live close to shore, where most fishermen operate. In Fiji, for example, the local tuna-processing plant was recently shut down for two months because of poor catches.

For developed countries, declining fish supplies may mean less profit for the industrial-scale fishing fleets that ply for fish offshore, and loss of jobs in fishing communities. When fish becomes scarcer and more expensive, as present trends suggest, consumers can switch to meat and poultry. But for small island countries, diminishing catches can have a devastating impact on local food supplies — for some islands, fish are the only indigenous source of animal protein — and on the livelihood of men and women who fish or work in associated industries, as boat-builders, packers, distributors and retailers.

Foreign Fleets

Although small island States have rights over all the resources within their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), which extend 200 nautical miles from their shorelines, most of these countries lack the capital and technology to engage in extensive industrial-scale offshore fishing. Instead they sell the fishing rights for their offshore waters to high-technology fleets from developed countries, which are eager to maintain or extend those arrangements as their domestic fish supplies are exploited to a maximum. The foreign exchange generated by these fishing fees is often a major revenue source for islands, especially for Pacific countries such as Kiribati, the Federated States of Micronesia and Tuvalu, which preside over EEZs far larger than their land areas.

Surveillance of the harvest from those foreign fishing vessels, however, has often proved extremely difficult and expensive for small island countries, which lack the equipment and trained personnel to monitor and enforce the provisions of fishing arrangements. Although it is difficult to prove, many island peoples suspect that foreign fleets take more than their agreed catches. Global estimates suggest that illegal fish catches could run 30 to 50 per cent above reported catches. This would help to explain how an ever-expanding world fleet continues to operate while officially losing over $20 billion annually, comments a

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recent article in *The Economist*. Such poaching accelerates the depletion of fish stocks, threatening long-term sustainability, as well as depriving small island States of much-needed revenue.

In theory, the inshore fishing which provides food for small island countries is not seriously affected by foreign fleets, which hunt different fish stocks in waters farther offshore. Local fish supplies are generally being depleted by an increasing number of artisanal fishermen using low-technology methods. But in Solomon Islands, for example, local fishing people claim that foreign tuna fleets illegally take small fish from their lagoons to use as bait. Because these bait fish are also a food source for the inshore fish, this practice can affect local catches.

Unless small island countries can monitor and manage both offshore and inshore fishing within their EEZs, it is only a matter of time before they face the same crisis of depleted stocks that now confronts developed countries.

Damage to Coral Reefs

A related problem faced by small islands is the accelerating destruction of coral reefs — often called the "rain forests of the sea". The reefs are a critical part of marine ecosystems, and a native habitat for many fish species, but these fragile environments are being disrupted by growing development and increasing numbers of tourists.

In Pacific islands such as Western Samoa, Fiji, the Marshall Islands and Tonga, coral reefs have also been damaged by destructive fishing practices that use dynamite and other explosives left over from World War II to kill or stun fish. All the Pacific island countries report major declines in reef-based fish stocks, crustaceans and shellfish. In Maldives, coral is "mined" for use in building new homes. Parts of the Caribbean have experienced a decline of up to 50 per cent in coral reefs and reef-based fish over the past 40 years.

Better Management Needed

The Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States will address ways in which small islands can cooperate more closely in managing marine resources to ensure their long-term sustainability.

Integrating coastal and marine resource management into overall development strategies is key to developing sustainable fishing policies. This includes better waste treatment — to reduce marine pollution — and protection of mangroves, sea grass beds and lagoons that are rich habitats for fish.

To help stabilize fish populations, many small islands advocate better fisheries management and strengthening of the enforcement powers of regulatory bodies to ensure adherence to fish-catch guidelines. Small islands are also requesting assistance to improve their domestic technology for fish storage, distribution and marketing—which could reduce the considerable amount of waste and spoilage.

Partly in recognition that conventional management techniques have failed in small island countries, there is a trend among island peoples and international experts towards reviving traditional knowledge and ways for regulating use of the ocean's resources. Involvement of local villages is especially important for many small islands, because marine resources are usually owned communally, with individuals having users' rights rather than a private property right. Indigenous wisdom that, for example, prohibits fishing on certain days in relation to lunar cycles has been found to have scientific grounds in the spawning cycles of fish. But, unless they are consciously promoted, such traditional methods tend to break down under pressures from urbanization and the commercialization of fisheries.

Small islands are also seeking input into high-seas fishing negotiations being conducted by the United Nations Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks. Of special concern is unregulated fishing for tuna in international waters by industrial fleets. Because tuna migrate widely, excessive high-seas harvests deplete catches within the EEZs of many Pacific islands. It is hoped that, before they conclude in August 1994, the UN negotiations will produce strong guidelines, if not legally binding rules, to regulate high-seas fishing. These regulations would build on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which will enter into force in November 1994, although its provisions have been generally accepted for over a decade as customary international law.

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Small Islands Big Issues

Issues in Brief

Small Islands and Trade: Economic Choices, Environmental Impacts

In the global trade game, small islands find it difficult to get ahead. Most are heavily dependent on imports, but have limited resources to offer distant world markets — a trade equation that can add up to major development problems. The limited economic options open to small island countries can affect their environment and reduce their possibilities for long-term sustainable development.

For most small island countries, heavy dependence on imports is a fact of life. Small domestic markets make local production of most goods unprofitable, and demand for consumer goods is on the rise as standards of living improve. The ratio of imports to gross domestic product (GDP) is around 20 per cent for developing countries as a whole, but for most small islands that ratio is well above 50 per cent — and over 90 per cent for seven islands, according to 1991 United Nations data.

As exporters, small islands are constrained by several handicaps. Because of their limited resources, they are unable to produce many goods of value on the international market. Many islands, especially in the Pacific, are far from international shipping routes, which makes the cost of transporting goods prohibitive. Moreover, the terms of international trade have turned dramatically against commodity-producing countries over the past decades, as prices for their exports have been outpaced by prices for the finished goods they need to import. Because many small islands rely on one or two export commodities — such as coconuts, sugar, spices or bananas — they are at the mercy of shifts in prices determined by market forces far beyond their control.

Poor Terms of Trade

Given the lack of diversification of small island economies, price disruptions can have an immediate impact: the decline of coconut prices has had devastating effects on countries such as Western Samoa, which relies on coconut-related products for two thirds of its total export income. In Sao Tome and Principe, a steep fall in the international price of cocoa — the commodity which accounts for 90 per cent of exports — has had a severe impact on the national economy; the country now has one of the highest debt-service ratios in the world. While export income has fallen, import costs have risen, locking small island countries into a vicious circle of low-priced exports and high-priced imports from which it is difficult to escape.

International Agreements

Many islands, especially in the Caribbean, have benefited over the years from preferential trade

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agreements with Northern countries, through either the Generalized System of Preferences — negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) — or special regional agreements, usually based on former colonial ties. The Lomé Convention, a trade and aid accord between the European Union and 70 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries — including 25 small islands — has been seen as a model of North-South cooperation. Under Lomé, European countries have imported Caribbean-grown sugar at prices much higher than the world market price. While this has boosted Caribbean economies, there is concern that such agreements have discouraged island countries from diversifying their economies.

New trade accords are also cause for concern among some small islands: some Caribbean countries see disadvantages in the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which offers to Mexico, on an exclusive basis, United States trade benefits that were once also offered to their region. Some analysts argue that NAFTA may also encourage potential investors from North America to set up businesses in Mexico rather than the Caribbean.

Environmental Impact

International trade arrangements can have a direct effect on the environment of small island countries by encouraging them to tailor their agricultural production to the export market, with insufficient regard for the impact on their ecosystems. In Saint Lucia and Dominica, for example, the prices of the bananas they sell to European countries have been kept artificially high under the Lomé Convention. To take advantage of these preferential prices and concessionary access to European markets, local farmers have greatly increased banana production. Donor countries have offered assistance in setting up new plantations, providing fertilizers, pesticides and other inputs, and building the needed infrastructure, such as feeder roads.

Heavy use of agrochemicals, however, has begun to take its toll on fragile island ecologies. Expansion of plantations into marginal lands, especially hillsides, has led to pesticide run-off, which has contaminated freshwater supplies, polluted coastal waters and damaged coral reefs. In Fiji, expansion of sugar production has created comparable environmental problems.

Some small island countries have begun to re-examine their agricultural policies and to seek ways to diversify their exports, in ways which both improve environmental sustainability and provide economic stability. In the Caribbean, this is of particular importance, considering that the preferential access to the European market for bananas is being challenged by other countries, especially Latin American banana producers, in light of the new rules governing agricultural trade resulting from the recently concluded Uruguay Round of GATT.

Green Barriers and Markets

As the international community becomes more environment-conscious, many developing countries — including small island States — are concerned that new environmental regulations can create trade barriers that deny their products access to foreign markets. In an attempt to make their own trade more environmentally sound, some industrialized countries have begun to require "eco-labelling" on imports, which specifies the source or ecological impact of the product. However, most developing countries lack the expertise and marketing resources to adhere to these standards. This is an area in which training and assistance in marketing strategies from donor countries and international experts could make a difference.

But environment-driven trends in demand for international goods and services also present opportunities for developing countries, with the growth in demand for environmentally friendly products in wealthier countries. Dominica, for example, has begun to export natural cosmetic products made from coconuts to "green markets" in the North.

Many island States are seeking new avenues for "niche" marketing that could give their exports a comparative advantage. In one approach, developing countries — including small

islands — are attempting to obtain royalties from the exploitation of their biological resources. Varieties of plant and animal life unique to these habitats are now utilized by Northern transnationals — which sell refined seeds, medicines and agrochemicals back to the countries of origin at high prices. Under the Convention on Biological Diversity and in other fora, developing countries are seeking compensation for their contribution to this lucrative international trade, which would provide economic incentives for them to preserve their natural resources.

For Pacific islands, niche marketing has generally meant small-scale production of such items as exotic spirits and handicrafts that they can offer exclusively on the world market.

Search for Sustainability

Development of new products reflects the search by island countries for a role in the world trading system which will enable them to achieve sustainable development. Some islands have found such opportunities through export-processing zones — offering low-wage havens for foreign transnationals or services for the North. Jamaica has become a key service centre for data processing, and St. Lucia has begun promoting itself as a transshipment centre for trade between Latin America and North America. Mauritius, once heavily reliant on sugar exports, successfully diversified its economy through an export-processing zone based on textiles, and is now developing an offshore banking operation. Bahrain has already metsuccess specializing as a centre for such services. Many international experts think that such services, rather than product exports, hold the key to sustainable development for small island countries. But there is also concern that, without proper planning and regulation, export-processing zones can lead to substandard working conditions and environmental damage.

In preparatory negotiations for the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, island countries have sought assistance from the North in obtaining the environmentally sound technologies that would enable them to manufacture finished goods from their own raw materials, without undermining their natural resource base. They have also stressed the importance of improving international market access for their exports.

Major decisions on international trade are determined under agreements such as GATT, NAFTA or the Lomé Convention. However, the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States represents a drive to build a political consensus on these issues. It will place firmly on the international agenda the concerns and priorities of small island countries with regard to trade, economic choices and environmental impacts.

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Small Islands Big Issues

Press Release

Paradise in Peril: United Nations Conference on Small Islands to Seek Strategy for Sustainable Development

Earth Summit commitments on financing sought

Small island countries will take the centre of the international stage when representatives of some 100 Governments gather in Bridgetown, Barbados, from 25 April to 6 May 1994. At the United Nations Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Governments will seek agreement on a plan for how small islands can survive growing environment and development problems —and on how to finance such a plan.

The Conference was called for at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, in recognition of the special vulnerabilities of small island States. It is seen as the first test of the "global partnership" formed at the Summit, by which rich and poor countries agreed to work together to reverse the environmental degradation of the planet.

Islands have long conjured up images of "paradise", but their azure lagoons, coral reefs and lush rain forests are showing signs of increasing stress. As island societies strive to raise living standards for growing populations and struggle to find their place in a complex global economy, they often sacrifice the fragile ecosystems which are among their most valuable assets. International assistance is needed to help islands reverse this trend.

Concerted global action is also required to prevent another alarming scenario: rising sea levels and climate change, predicted to result primarily from greenhouse gas emissions in indusrialized countries, could damage coastal areas and even submerge some low-lying islands.

To address these problems, Governments have been negotiating a Programme of Action to be adopted in Barbados. Most elements of this plan have been agreed upon. However, at the close of the final round of pre-Conference negotiations, held from 7 to 11 March in New York, key questions of how to provide the finance and environmentally sound technology to implement the plan remained unresolved. A Barbados Declaration, setting out political principles, is also yet to be finalized. The Conference is expected to draw a number of Heads of State, especially during its high-level segment on 5 and 6 May.

Ambassador Penelope Wensley of Australia, who chaired the negotiations on the Programme of Action in the Preparatory

Committee, commented that "we are going to Barbados with some brackets" (referring to disputed sections of the draft text), but that she was confident that differences could be worked out at the Conference itself.

Among the most contentious issues, she said, is whether international financing to support sustainable development in small islands would be limited to existing resources, as many donor countries wished. Small island countries hope that "new and additional" financing will be recommended.

At the Earth Summit, donor countries agreed that new and additional assistance would be necessary for developing countries to implement sustainable development policies—that is, development that meets present needs without jeopardizing the welfare of future generations by undermining the environment on which all life depends. Small island States point out that poverty, poor terms of trade and external debt often oblige them, like many other developing countries, to overexploit their natural resources and pollute their environment.

The Barbados meeting, according to Mr. Nitin Desai, Secretary-General of the Conference, will be a test case of the international response to the challenges of sustainable development, and the first clear, practical consequence of the "spirit of Rio".

Global Importance

Ensuring sustainable development in small islands would serve global as well as island interests. Improving small islands' ability to manage their marine resources would help stem the decline in fish supplies worldwide, now reaching crisis proportions. In the Pacific, small island States are "stewards"of some 30 million sq km of ocean—one sixth of the Earth's surface—the total of their 200-mile offshore exclusive economic zones. Most of the world's tuna, for example, is caught there.

Small islands are also important contributors to global biodiversity: their tropical forests and coral reefs are home to many species not found elsewhere, but these habitats are suffering considerable damage and, in the case of native endangered species, potentially irreversible losses.

Special Vulnerabilities

The Barbados Conference was called for in Agenda 21, the comprehensive global plan of action adopted at the Earth Summit, in recognition that small islands required special international attention because of their ecological and economic vulnerabilities:

- Global climate change is predicted to cause a rise in sea levels that would profoundly affect island economies, with a negative impact on fisheries, tourism, coral reefs and freshwater supplies;

- Natural disasters such as hurricanes and cyclones —already devastating to island societies—are projected to increase in frequency and intensity because of climate change;

- Fragile island economies—heavily dependent on imports, with exports often limited to one or two commodities—are subject to external shocks and fluctuations in the world market. The isolation and small scale of island economies make it difficult to attract investment or to diversify;

- Increasing development is putting pressure on scarce land, freshwater and energy resources and destroying the balance of vulnerable ecosystems.

Expected Outcomes

The Programme of Action under negotiation for adoption at the Global Conference outlines problems and presents recommendations in 15 key areas. Specific proposals call for:

- National and regional disaster emergency funds, from both public and private sectors, to help small islands recover from natural disasters and to provide hard-to-obtain insurance coverage;

- Regional Sustainable Development Centres, to provide research and training on technology options for small islands;

- A Small Island Developing States Technical Assistance Programme (SIDS/TAP) that would pool indigenous expertise; and

- A Small Island Developing States Information Network (SIDS/NET) to facilitate exchange of information on various aspects of sustainable development.

Political Realities

Underlying the discussions are the political and economic realities faced by both island countries and their traditional donor partners. International assistance, on which many islands depend, has been shrinking, as recession-hit industrialized countries cut back on foreign-aid budgets to focus on pressing domestic priorities. Small island States find they must compete for funds with crisis-torn countries worldwide, at a time when their strategic value has diminished in the post–cold war era.

Working against the small islands is the fact that donor Governments and international lending institutions often use per capita income as a measure of need, and by this yardstick small islands are seemingly better off than many other developing countries. For small island developing countries with populations of less than one million, average per capita income in 1991 was $US 4,117. For developing countries as a whole the figure was $1,000, and for the poorest, "least developed" countries, it was just $234.

Small island countries argue that because of their special vulnerabilities and limitations, per capita income does not accurately reflect their circumstances. Among the proposals in the Programme of Action is the development of a "vulnerability index" that would complement more traditional economic and social indicators.

As a political bloc, small islands began gathering strength in 1991 during the negotiations for a Framework Convention on Climate Change, when the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) pushed for urgent action to combat global warming. Now chaired by Ambassador Annette des Isles of Trinidad and Tobago, the 41-member AOSIS has been the major voice for island concerns leading up to Barbados.

Eminent Persons Group

The Governor General of Barbados, Dame Nita Barrow, will host a meeting of an "Eminent Persons Group" of international dignitaries in Barbados on 21-22 April. The group will make recommendations and suggest innovative measures to mobilize international support for small islands. Their proposals will be formally presented to the Global Conference.

NGO Participation and Events

Over 200 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are expected to play an important role as observers at the Conference and its preparatory meetings. Among these are many community island groups, as well as regional and international organizations.

At the time of the Global Conference, a number of parallel events will be held, including an NGO Islands Forum, featuring lectures and workshops, and a Village of Hope, portraying island themes. The organizers can be contacted at: NGO Liaison Committee Secretariat, Letchworth Office Complex, The Garrison, St. Michael, Barbados, telephone (809) 435-2995, fax (809) 435-0884.

SUSTECH '94, an exhibit showcasing sustainable technologies with particular applicability to small islands, is being organized by the Barbados Manufacturers' Association, Building 1, Pelican Industrial Park, St. Michael, Barbados, telephone (809) 426-4474, fax (809) 436-5182.

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Small Islands Big Issues

A Plan for Small Islands: Highlights from the Programme of Action

At the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Governments will adopt a Programme of Action that will make recommendations in 15 key areas. The main problems faced by small island countries and the proposals being considered for inclusion in the Programme of Action are outlined below.

1 Climate Change and Sea-Level Rise

The problem: Any rise in sea levels—as predicted to result from global climate change—will have "significant and profound effects" on the economies of small islands, says the action programme. "The very survival of certain low-lying countries would be threatened." Other possible effects of climate change would include damage to coral reefs and fisheries, increased frequency and intensity of storms and intrusion of salt water into freshwater supplies.

According to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), climate models indicate that, because of the greenhouse effect, the Earth's average surface temperature may increase by 1.5° to 4.5° C over the next 100 years. This warming would cause the sea to rise in two ways: through thermal expansion of ocean water and through the shrinking of polar ice caps and glaciers. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded that, if no specific measures are taken to abate greenhouse-gas emissions, these two factors are likely to cause the sea to rise by around 65 cm from current levels by the year 2100.

The Framework Convention on Climate Change, which was opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and which became legally binding in March 1994, is the main international instrument for controlling climate change. The Convention calls for developed country Parties (i.e., those that have ratified it) to take measures aimed at returning their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2000. The adequacy of this and other commitments will be reviewed at the first session of the Conference of Parties, scheduled for March 1995 in Berlin.

Action proposals: The Programme of Action states that the provisions under the Framework Convention on Climate Change should be considered "inadequate"and that further action should be taken at the first meeting of the Conference of Parties effectively to address the problem of global climate change.

Other recommendations focus on assisting small islands to monitor and predict sea-level rise and to develop strategies for how they can best adapt if such changes occur.

2 Natural and Environmental Disasters

The problem: At least 13 of the 25 most disaster-prone countries are small island developing States. Islands frequently suffer extensive damage and loss of life from cyclones and hurricanes—which are more intense in tropical zones and over small land masses—as well as from volcanic eruptions and earthquakes.

UNITED NATIONS EARTH SUMMIT

Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April–6 May 1994

The impact of natural disasters is particularly devastating on small-scale island economies, according to information from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In Tonga, Hurricane Isaac destroyed 50 per cent of housing and 90 per cent of the banana crop, the primary export commodity, in 1982. Hurricanes left 75 per cent of the people of Dominica homeless in 1980. The economic damage caused by an average disaster can run as high as 58 per cent of GNP (as it did in Vanuatu, which had four such disasters during the period 1980-1990). Commercial insurers are often unwilling to provide coverage for high-risk areas, which then impedes private investment in the country.

Action proposals: National and regional plans, with international assistance, should aim to improve disaster preparedness and early warning systems, and encourage development of disaster recovery plans. National and regional disaster emergency funds should be established, with joint public- and private-sector support, to assist in recovery efforts, especially in areas where insurance is not available on the commercial market.

3 Waste Management

The problem: Disposing of garbage and sewage is particularly difficult for small islands. Increasing amounts of waste, resulting from growing consumption and urbanization, have frequently led to pollution of lagoons and oceans, and contamination of groundwater. Limited land areas make the option of landfill unsustainable in the long term.

The disposal of toxic, hazardous or radioactive waste by other countries on small islands has also generated much concern. Their isolation and dependence on marine and land resources make small islands highly vulnerable to contamination. Many islands have expressed concern about possible damage by foreign ships carrying toxic and radioactive materials through their seas. There is no agreement as to whether reference to this should be made in the action programme.

Action proposals: National and regional measures, with international support, should be taken to encourage imports and local products that are biodegradable or low-waste, set up regulatory measures and pollution standards as part of waste management plans, implement international legal conventions governing shipments of hazardous waste and ocean dumping, build port facilities to collect waste from ships, and introduce cleaner technologies.

4 Coastal and Marine Resources

The problem: Most small island countries are highly dependent on their coastal and marine resources—on fish, for food and export income, and on healthy and unpolluted reefs, lagoons and beaches to sustain ecosystems and attract tourism. But increasing development, especially for tourism, threatens the very natural resources on which islands depend. Overexploitation and destructive fishing practices by local and foreign fishing fleets are reducing fish catches. Yet most island Governments lack the funds and technology to assess and monitor these valuable resources, the first step toward sustainable management.

Action proposals: Recommendations include development of national integrated coastal zone management plans, monitoring programmes and fisheries policies; strengthening of regional fisheries organizations and information-sharing; and negotiation of mutually advantageous fishing agreements between small islands and foreign fishing groups. The concerns of small islands should also be reflected in the negotiations on high-seas fishing being held by the UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, which will conclude in August 1994.

5 Freshwater

The problem: Many small islands face severe constraints on both the quality and the quantity of freshwater, which set tight limits on sustainable development and cause health hazards. This is particularly the case for low-lying coral-based islands where groundwater supplies are limited and are protected only by a thin permeable soil. Even where rainfall is abundant, access to clean water has been restricted by inadequate storage and delivery systems.

In island urban areas, growing population size and per capita use are outpacing water supplies. Certain island industries, such as tourism and canning, are profligate consumers of freshwater. Water supplies are contaminated by untreated human, livestock and industrial waste,

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and will be further threatened if, as predicted, sea level rises and salt water intrudes into groundwater supplies.

Action proposals: Small islands should develop integrated national water plans, including measures to build, maintain and protect watershed areas, irrigation systems and water distribution and collection networks and to promote water conservation and pollution prevention. Islands should improve their capacity to assess water supplies, and develop or acquire appropriate technologies and training for sewage disposal, desalination and rainwater collection. Regional and international partners should provide technical assistance and improve access by islands to environmentally clean technologies.

6 Land Resources

The problem: The small size of many islands creates intense competition for land, whether for towns and cities, agriculture, commercial forestry, tourism or mining. Contributing to the problem are population growth and land tenure systems.

A major long-term management issue for small islands is degradation of land because of overuse, deforestation or the effects of natural disasters. Also, the search for an improved quality of life, accompanied by growing demands for cash income, has encouraged greater production of cash crops for export. This in turn has led to increases in the size of cultivated areas and the use of more mechanized forms of agriculture which rely on environmentally harmful agrochemicals.

Action proposals: Small islands should formulate comprehensive land-use plans and regulations and economic incentives to promote sustainable land use, improve land-tenure and administration systems and support reforestation programmes, with regional and international cooperation.

7 Energy

The problem: Most small islands are heavily dependent on imported oil for transport and electricity generation, with energy often accounting for more than 12 per cent of imports. They also rely heavily on local fuelwood and other biomass for cooking. Current use of fuel tends to be very inefficient, with negative economic and environmental consequences.

The large-scale commercial use of renewable energy, such as solar or wind power, is limited by lack of appropriate technologies, investment capital and knowledge.

Action proposals: Small islands should promote energy conservation and efficiency with appropriate incentives and strengthen research on renewable energy, with regional and international support. Recommendations requesting industrialized countries and international institutions to assist island countries in acquiring clean and renewable energy technologies at reduced cost have proven controversial and have yet to be finalized.

8 Tourism

The problem: Tourism is a main source of revenue for many small islands—one of the few development options they have—but its impact on island environments and indigenous cultures threatens to ruin the very beauty and diversity that draws tourists. As an industry, tourism is both resource-intensive (high consumption of water, land and capital) and waste-intensive, affecting coastal ecosystems.

Action proposals: It is imperative that small islands carefully plan tourism development. This should include balancing development with other needs for land and coastal resources; requiring environmental impact assessments for all projects; developing guidelines for design and construction of tourist facilities to minimize environmental impact; and adopting measures to protect the cultural integrity of island peoples. Regional cooperative efforts should aim to harmonize industry standards and improve marketing and packaging of tours.

9 Biodiversity

The problem: Small islands are renowned for the diversity and uniqueness of their plant and animal species, but because of the small size, isolation and fragility of island ecosystems, their biological diversity is among the most threatened in the world. Deforestation, coral reef deterioration and the introduction of non-indigenous species are the most significant causes.

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Because both land and marine resources are often communally owned, conservation efforts will need actively to involve the local community.

Action proposals: Small islands should develop integrated strategies to conserve biodiversity, promote community support for those efforts, and ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). Nationally and regionally, small islands should keep buffer stocks or gene banks of endangered species and improve research, species inventories and information exchange on biological resources, including biotechnology.

The international community should provide improved access to financial and technical resources that small islands need to pursue conservation and research efforts, as well as access to environmentally sound biotechnology. Countries worldwide should make greater use of import restrictions under the CITES Convention, and support strategies to protect small islands from the introduction of non-indigenous species.

10 National Institutions

The problem: Small island Governments often lack the administrative resources needed to pursue sustainable development, and, as with many countries, the way government ministries or departments are structured does not encourage integrated planning and management of resources.

Action proposals: Small islands need to strengthen their government institutions and administrative capacity, especially their environmental agencies, and improve the awareness and involvement of community groups. National and local governments should develop and enforce appropriate environmental regulations. Donor countries should improve access to the financial and technical assistance and training that islands may need to strengthen their national institutions.

With support from the international community, small islands should develop a Small Island Developing States Information Network (SIDS/NET) to facilitate the exchange of experience among islands.

11 Regional Institutions and Technical Cooperation

The problem: The limited human resources of small island States and their geographic isolation make regional cooperation especially important.

Action proposals: On a regional basis, a Small Island Developing States Technical Assistance Programme (SIDS/TAP) should be developed. Regional sustainable development centres should be established to promote research and training. Model environmental guidelines and environmental law training manuals should be drafted by regional institutions for adaptation by national officials. The international community should support these regional efforts.

12 Transport and Communication

The problem: Transport and communication are the lifelines linking small island States with the outside world, but distance and isolation have resulted in high transport costs and limited options for many islands, especially for many rural and outer-island communities. The quality and frequency of international shipping and air services is largely beyond national control.

Action proposals: With international support, small islands should continue to upgrade transport and communication services, with particular attention to environmental protection, safety and innovative low-cost solutions. Regional cooperation should be strengthened, including possibilities for consolidating national airline services to avoid fragmenting regional markets. Quarantine services need to be improved nationally and regionally.

The international community should help develop innovative, energy-efficient transport to move people and cargo to and from island ports without the need to build high-cost infrastructure. A proposal that developed countries should promote arrangements to lower international telecommunications costs to small island States has yet to be agreed on.

13 Science and Technology

The problem: Greater scientific and technical capacity and training are needed in small island States, particularly for developing and maintain-

ing new environmentally sound technologies. At the same time, traditional indigenous knowledge is increasingly dominated by modern science and technology, and needs to be better integrated.

Action proposals: Small island States should promote research and development, particularly in areas where local technologies' and traditional practices have great relevance, and encourage the use of environmentally friendly technologies through regulations and economic incentives. Regional databases, especially ocean sciences networks, could be of assistance.

The international community should facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies, using, among other strategies, joint ventures and multilateral financial mechanisms. It should fully involve scientists from small island States in marine scientific research, and take account of island needs in various United Nations scientific programmes.

14 Human Resource Development

The problem: Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, and thus attention must be given to enhancing the quality of human life in small island societies. Poor health services, nutrition and housing, low levels of female participation in development, high population densities and growth, and weak social services indicate a need for attention to human resources.

Action proposals: With regional and international support, small islands should improve basic services to urban and rural settlements, including family planning and health services, and work to eliminate poverty. They should strengthen the role of civil society, including non-governmental organizations and women, and improve education and training, particularly for environmental management.

15 Implementation, Monitoring and Review

At the close of the final pre-Conference negotiating session, Governments had yet to agree on most of this crucial chapter, which will focus on the financing and other elements needed to put the programme into action. Among the areas on which they seek agreement are:

- Whether international financing for sustainable development programmes should be "new and additional" or derived from better use of existing resources;
- Whether a specific funding mechanism should be named to channel financial assistance;
- To what extent the international community should provide financial and technical assistance on concessional terms;
- How the international community should assist small islands in improving their terms of trade in international commodity markets and in diversifying their exports;
- How the international community should facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies, and how to take into account the intellectual property rights (patents and copyrights) of the owners of the technologies (usually corporations in the industrialized countries);
- Whether a "vulnerability index" being developed by small island States should be used to supplement more traditional statistics such as per capita GDP, and how such an index should be developed and used;
- Whether the UN Development Programme (UNDP) should be responsible for coordinating a feasibility study of SIDS/NET (Small Island Developing States Information Network);
- How to support the development of national environmental legislation in small island States, as well as their participation in international legal arrangements;
- Whether the UN Department of Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development should establish a focal point to coordinate implementation of the Programme of Action;
- The roles of UNCTAD, UNDP and UNEP in implementing the Programme of Action;
- Whether there should be a second Global Conference within the next five years; and
- When and how the outcome of the Global Conference should be reviewed by the Commission on Sustainable Development.

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Small Islands Big Issues

Small Island Developing States and Territories: Basic Indicators

Country or territory	Population (thousands) (1993)	Surface area (km^2) [a]	EEZ (thousands of km^2)	Per capita GDP (US$) (1991)	Imports (percentage of GDP) (1991)	Per capita ODA [b] (US$) (1991)	Debt service (percentage of exports) [c] (1990)
States Members of the United Nations							
Population 1 million or over							
Cuba	10 907	110 861	..	1 749	60.9 [d]	3.5	..
Dominican Republic	7 621	48 734	..	984	30.8	9.3	11.4
Haiti	6 893	27 750	..	301	21.5	27.6	12.9
Papua New Guinea	4 149	462 840	..	956	52.2	98.9	31.3
Singapore	2 798	618	..	14 598	..	2.6	0.9
Jamaica	2 495	10 990	..	1 475	63.7 [d]	67.9	29.5
Trinidad and Tobago	1 279	5 130	77	4 199	35.1	-1.2	13.9
Mauritius	1 109	2 040	1 109	2 515	69.9	64.2	9.5
Population less than 1 million							
Fiji	747	18 274	1 135	2 088	51.7 [d]	59.5	11.7
Cyprus	723	9 251	99	8 101	52.3	46.0	18.7
Comoros	607	2 235	..	435	38.0 [d]	132.2	6.3
Bahrain	548	678	..	8 204	92.7 [d]	2.6	3.9
Cape Verde	395	4 033	..	1 079	56.0 [d]	284.0	10.7
Malta	361	316	66	6 925	98.9	21.5	3.3
Solomon Islands	354	28 896	1 116	589	90.4 [d]	109.7	12.4
Bahamas	268	13 878	759	10 708	59.9	8.2	22.7
Barbados	260	430	167	6 535	48.0	13.5	10.9
Maldives	234	298	959	689	56.0 [d]	137.0	4.4
Vanuatu	161	12 189	857	1 171	76.6 [d]	337.4	45.7
Samoa (Western)	158	2 831	96	617	97.1 [d]	338.2	11.7
Saint Lucia	139	622	68	2 037	107.1 [d]	149.5	3.1
Sao Tome and Principe	127	964	..	373	59.4 [d]	439.5	39.5

Country or territory	Population (thousands) (1993)	Surface area (km^2) [a]	EEZ (thousands of km^2)	Per capita GDP (US$) (1991)	Imports (percentage of GDP) (1991)	Per capita ODA [b] (US$) (1991)	Debt service (percentage of exports) [c] (1990)
Federated States of Micronesia	114	702	..	2 516	..	295.1	..
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	110	388	68	1 636	87.8 [d]	131.4	3.2
Grenada	92	344	27	2 309	77.1	185.6	8.4
Dominica	72	751	20	2 463	79.1	238.0	9.2
Seychelles	72	455	1 349	5 447	47.8 [d]	333.8	9.3
Antigua and Barbuda	67	440	..	6 404	73.7 [d]	91.3	14.7
Marshall Islands	51	181	..	1 922	..	..	..
Saint Kitts and Nevis	42	261	68	1 088	94.0 [d]	180.0	3.2 [e]
States non-members of the United Nations							
Tonga	98	747	596	1 262	78.6 [d]	193.9	3.9
Kiribati	75	726	3 550	544	67.8 [d]	283.7	5.6
Tuvalu	13	26	857	751	..	600.0	..
Nauru	10	21	431	15 420	..	19.0	..
Others							
Netherlands Antilles	191	800	..	6 360	..	429.3	11.2
United States Virgin Islands	107	342	..	..	..	..	..
Aruba	62	193	..	6 750	..	418.3	1.4
Cook Islands	17	236	1 830	3 255	114.4 [d]	794.1	..
Palau	16	459	..	1 070	..	..	..
Niue	2	260	390	1 800	..	4 700.0	..
Island States	43 149	768 900	..	..	..	..	..
Others	395	2 290	..	..	..	..	..
Total	43 544	771 190	..	..	..	..	..

Sources: A/CONF.167/PC/13, with data from the following agencies: population—Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat; surface area and imports—Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat; exclusive economic zone (EEZ)—United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); per capita gross domestic product (GDP)—Statistical Division of the United Nations Secretariat and A/CONF.167/PC/6; per capita official development assistance (ODA)—Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and World Bank; debt service—World Bank and UNCTAD.

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

[a] Comprising land area and inland waters.
[b] Net disbursements of ODA from all sources.
[c] Goods and services.
[d] 1987.
[e] Goods and non-factor services.

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